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YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS OTHER THAN CHURCHES.

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NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH

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THIS PAPER PRESENTS THE ORGANIZATIONS, OTHER THAN CHURCHES, WHICH SERVE RURAL YOUTH. IT DESCRIBES PROGRAMS OF SUCH ORGANIZATIONS AS--(1) THE 4-H CLUB WHICH IS THE LARGEST IN VOLUME AND SPREAD, THE FUTURE FARMERS AND YOUNG FARMERS OF AMERICA, THE GRANGE, THE AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION, THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF COOPERATION, THE FUTURE AND NEW HOMEMAKERS OF AMERICA, THE NATIONAL YOUTH--SERVING AGENCIES SUCH AS BOY SCOUTS, GIRL SCOUTS, CAMP FIRE GIRLS, YMCA, YWCA, AND (2) URBAN GROUPS SUCH AS COMMUNITY CENTERS, BIG BROTHERS, BOYS CLUBS, AND OTHERS. THE MONOGRAPH SAYS THAT AREAS WHICH NEED FURTHER EXPLORATION INCLUDE--(1) COOPERATION BETWEEN YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO COPE WITH RURAL YOUTH PROBLEMS, (2) EXTENSION AND ENRICHMENT OF SERVICES TO LOW INCOME FAMILIES, AND (3) EXPANSION OF AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS FOR RURAL YOUTH WHO HAVE MOVED INTO URBAN AREAS. (SF)

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YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS OTHER THAN CHURCHES

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ABSTRACT

Youth organization's constitute a resource for the development of young people in rural areas and for aiding youth as they move to cities. These are of two kinds: (1) Those which are essentially rural in origin and orientation; and (2) The National Youth Serving Agencies which have adapted essentially urban programs to rural needs.

The 4-H Club Movement is the largest in volume and spread; the richest in leadership resources; and the most potential because of its indiginous rural nature based upon real life projects interwoven with the home, and its evidence of adaptation to the present changing rural-urban scene. Two and a third million youth between 10-19 years of age are participating in 94,707 clubs in 1963. This is vast rural coverage.

The Future Farmers and Young Farmers of America enrolls 450,000 boys between the ages of 14-21 in 9,500 chapters in rural high schools where vocational agriculture is taught. The purposes are to develop agricultural leadership, cooperation and citizenship and to improve agriculture and strengthen partriotism.

The Grange Youth Program is carried on by local Grange leaders in 6,800 local units and involve 71,000 youth from 5 to 19 years of age. The program emphasizes career exploration, civic education, acquainting young people with business, industry, science and agriculture, improving health and fitness, meeting cultural, recreational and social needs, preparing for improved family living, aiding rural youth to become assimilated in urban areas, traffic safety and international hospitality.

The American Farm Bureau Federation young people's program provide youth from 17 to 30 years of age to participate in the Farm Bureau for the development of leadership, to help build a more effective Farm Bureau and to expand opportunities in agriculture.

The American Institute of Cooperation does not sponsor a youth organization but provides an important role for outstanding youth from rural America in their annual summer institutes. Many thousand top boys and girls participate in projects related to cooperatives to win local, state and finally national recognition by being chosen.

The Future and New Homemakers of America enroll 540,872 students of homemaking in junior and senior high schools, in 10,715 chapters. The overall goal is to help individuals improve personal, family and community living.

The National Youth-Serving Agencies, the Boy and Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., while they originated in cities and are urban oriented, both in membership and concept, have all made adaptations to rural areas.

The Boy Scouts of America maintain close cooperation with the 4-H Club and Future Farmer movements, enroll about a fourth of their membership from rural communities, and have a National Rural Service Committee and Director. The new Explorer Program includes vocational exploration as one of its six experience areas.

The Girl Scouts and Camp Fire Girls have also adapted their programs for rural girls but figures were not available to indicate what proportion of their membership is rural. The Girl Scouts reported pilot projects with children of migratory workers.

The Y.M.C.A. which formerly had a "County Work" Department and staff, with rural life publications and conference listed in 1961 111 "Town and Country" Y.M.C.A.s but their Yearbook fails to indicate which are rural and which in fact are suburban.

Several areas for conference exploration are suggested:

1. The relevance of the various programs to the major problems defined in the conference.

2. Cooperation between youth organizations in rural areas with such problems as Rural Areas Development, Manpower Training, Employment Services, National Service Corps and other programs designed to cope with rural youth problems.

3. Extending and enriching services to migrant, Spanish speaking, Negro, Indian and white youth from low income families.

In viewing rural youth within cities, so great have become the vast migrations to inner cities that new forms of coordinated action by public and private agencies. The scope of the problems have become so great as to constitute a new concern for government. No youth agency in neighborhoods of youth unemployment -- school dropouts -- race -- delinquency is immune from radical changes in how they operate.

YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS OTHER THAN CHURCHES

Youth organizations constitute a resource for the development of young people in rural areas and for aiding rural youth as they move to cities. The purpose is not to describe programs in detail, not to evaluate them, nor to compile an inclusive list. Instead, the paper will focus on the extent of contacts youth organizations have with rural youth and their influences on rural youth.

YOUTH SERVICES IN RURAL AREAS

In surveying the material assembled from the major organizations a hierarchy of resources in rural areas readily appear. The 4-H Club movement is the largest in volume and spread; the richest in leadership resources; and has the most potential because of its indigenous rural nature based upon real life projects interwoven with the home, and its evidence of adaptation to the present changing rural-urban scene.

Along with the 4-H Clubs the Future Farmers and Young Farmers of America constitute a vital force. Boys between the ages of 14 and 21 in rural high schools where vocational agriculture is taught are instructed in school, meet an evening each month to plan and conduct services, and work and plan at home. Next in order are the youth programs of the major farm organizations. The American Grange, the American Farm Bureaus and The American Institute of Cooperation. These historic farm movements have found ways to involve youth along with adults. These are placed at the top because of their essentially rural orientation and because they deal with the real world and problems of rural life. In between are the Future and New Homemakers, a resource in high schools, but both rural and urban.

In another category are organizations which would receive more attention in a paper on urban youth programs: The National Youth Organizations such as Boy Scouts of America, Camp Fire Girls, Inc., Girl Scouts, YMCA and YWCA. These are important in the lives of many rural youth but are of secondary influence upon rural youth and culture in relation to the 4-H Clubs, Future Farmers and youth programs of farm organizations because the National Youth Agencies are primarily urban oriented and because of the unevenness of their rural coverage.

The reasons for this difference between the rural and the urban scene are several. One is that leadership by County Agents, Agriculture Extension Services, high school vocational education faculty, and the adult farm organizations exist in rural areas and their counterparts are not to be found in urban areas. In urban areas federated fund raising provides staff leadership for the urban agencies and this same source of funds for the National Youth-Serving Agencies is more limited in rural areas. A second reason is that the 4-H Clubs and the youth programs of farm organizations grew up indigenously in the rural environment and their programs reflect this orientation. On the other hand, the National Youth-Serving Organizations sprang up in cities, were creatures of urbanization, think predominantly in urban terms and adapt their urban programs to the rural situation.

THE 4-H CLUBS

The 4-H movement is a responsibility of the Federal Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. Two and a third million U. S. young people between 10-19 years of age are participating in 94,707 clubs in 1963. Adult volunteer leaders number 307,745, and 114,959 older boys and girls assist with project groups and younger members. Half of the three and a third million are on farms, 30 per cent are in rural nonfarm communities and 20 per cent are in urban areas. This is vast rural coverage. In 1954 65 per cent of the membership were on farms, about 23 per cent in rural nonfarm areas and only about 12 per cent in urban areas. This shows a significant adaptation to the changing scene.

In each county an advisory council of local adult leaders, 4-H Club members and public spirited citizens work under the guidance of the county extension staff to select, train, and recognize adult and junior 4-H leaders; to hold county events and activities to support local clubs; to tell the public about opportunities in 4-H; and to work with business, industry, key adults, and members' parents. The State Cooperative Extension Service provides the training of county staffs in philosophy, organization, and method; prepares organizational and subject matter materials for members and leaders; gives leadership to district and state 4-H events such as camps and training conferences on college campuses and fairs; and works with business and educational groups to support local 4-H programs.

The Federal Extension Service staff members of the U. S. Department of Agriculture give nationwide educational leadership for 4-H. They assist with the National 4-H Club Congress; work cooperatively with the National 4-H Club Foundation and the National 4-H Club Service Committee. About a fourth of the money spent on the 4-H Club program comes from non-tax sources - from public spirited individuals, businesses, and organizations. The 4-H Club idea now circles the globe. About 70 countries have youth programs something like 4-H, adapted to their own needs.

The early-day "corn, pig, and canning" clubs of more than fifty years ago- forerunners of 4-H - were started to teach families improved practices in farming and homemaking through teaching boys and girls. The emphasis then was upon the project. Very soon leaders saw that the project should not be the end in itself, but rather a means of working with youth. Since then the program has been enriched, project programs have changed with the times, adapting to new situations. The present program has changed in emphasis but retains the basically sound genius of its developmental period. The 4-H pledge remains as the generalized statement of goals: "I pledge my HEAD to clear thinking, my HEART to greater loyalty, my HANDS to larger service, and my HEALTH to better living, for my club, my community and my country."

The objectives are now stated as helping young people to:

1. Gain knowledge, skills, and qualities for a happy family life.

2. Enjoy useful work, responsibility, and satisfaction in accomplishment.

3. Value research and learn scientific methods for making decisions and solving problems.

4. Know how scientific agriculture and home economics relate to our economy.

5. Explore career opportunities and continue needed education.

6. Appreciate nature, understand conservation, and use resources wisely.

7. Foster healthful living, purposeful recreation and leisure.

8. Strengthen personal standards and philosophies.

9. Acquire attitudes, abilities, and understanding to work well with others.

10. Develop leadership talents and skills to become better citizens.

The methods which have evolved include project work - fitting 4-H activities into the home and family situation; demonstrations - teaching others through "showing and telling"; judging - learning standards and making decisions based on those standards; group action - working toward the objectives of the club and learning about community problems and working for solution of them; activities and events - giving boys and girls an opportunity for enriching experiences beyond the local club; and recreation - learning to enjoy life, self, and association with others in purposeful social activity.

Two basic elements of the 4-H movement have provided a dynamic which has never been equalled in urban program. First, the projects are central in the program and are real tasks indigenous to rural life. They include livestock, automotive study, gardening, science, home grounds, field crops, forestry, foods and nutrition, clothing, horsemanship, community health, keeping management records, production and marketing, and many more. These are real tasks, not play acting. And they have status in the eyes of youth and adults. The other element is the degree of family involvement. The very nature of many of the projects is centered around the home and requires that club members work hand-in-hand with their parents. The success of a boy or girl in 4-H depends a great deal on his parents. "Enroll the parent as you enroll the boy or girl" is 4-H procedure.

The present program emphases best reflect the current nature of 4-H and the changing nature and needs of rural youth.

1. Career exploration, helping young people explore the world of work. A review of some of the literature reveals awareness of the rural youth employment problem, such as Career Exploration, A Guide For Extension Workers (P. A. 531 Federal Extension Service); Exploring Your Future, a workbook for young adults, (4-H Bulletin 196, Cooperative Extension Service, Michigan State University); Report: National Extension Training Conference on Career Exploration and Youth Employment, Nebraska Center For Continuing Education, University of Nebraska. "Ninety per cent of farm boys will have to find jobs off the farm." "More jobs will demand more education and training." "Youth and their parents are often unrealistic in their aspirations." "Rural youngsters especially do not get

sufficient counsel on education and jobs." 4-H programs have been modified, Rural Areas Development subcommittees on youth employment and training are being assisted, employment and counseling agencies are being helped through Extension's educational channels, and guidance counselors are being given up-to-date information on job opportunities in industries related to agriculture and home economics. Educational tours enable youth to get a business look; in 4-H Clubs and in conferences they learn many career opportunities and are helped to know themselves in relation to career choosing.

2. Personal development teaches personal industry and shows the dignity and value of work. Following is a list of popular 4-H projects:

Projects	Members participating
Safety	887,168
Foods and nutrition	764,711
Clothing	732,970
Health	727,036
Meat animal livestock	348,565
Vegetable and fruit growing	245,449
Electric, tractor, shop	250,199
Food preservation	226,373
Dairy and poultry	232,620
Agronomy	193,492
Forestry and conservation	228,299
Home furnishings	197,866
Junior leadership	176,818
Home grounds beautification	156,670
Home management	117,263

Fast-Gaining Areas. Other fast-growing program areas include automotive care, citizenship, entomology, dog husbandry, horsemanship, career exploration, creative crafts, indoor gardening, money management, child care, grooming and personal improvement.

3. In the home, helping with home tasks is part of every 4-H member's schedule. 4-H is a home centered program aimed at helping to build family understanding where parents teach 4-H Club members and youth teach adults and where club members receive encouragement from interested parents, brothers and sisters.

4. Club meetings are democracy in action where real-life experience in democratic action help members understand the why of democracy as well as the how. Boys and girls elect their own officers, plan and conduct their own programs and hold regular meetings. Here they learn how to make individual and group decisions and how to plan and carry out group activities. The educational part of the club meeting centers around individual projects, demonstrations, judging practice, illustrated talks and group discussion.

5. Community development is an important part of 4-H Club program through community service projects and participation on community development planning committees.

6. Leadership is developed, not only in club meetings of their own but by junior leaders working with adults, learning the leadership role in assisting project leaders, helping to plan county 4-H events, serving as junior counsellors at 4-H camps or serving at district and state 4-H events.

The 4-H movement is the single most important resource for serving rural youth outside of the basic institutions of home, school and church. It is this by virtue of its size, its rural oriented organization and program, its rural leadership, its experience and its potential for coping with changing times.

THE FUTURE FARMERS AND NEW FARMERS OF AMERICA

In the 9,500 chapters in rural high schools where vocational agriculture is taught 450,000 boys are enrolled in the National Future Farmers or New Farmers of America, under the provision of the National Vocational Education Acts sponsored by the Agricultural Education Branch of the U. S. Office of Education. The average local chapter has a membership of 35 farm youth over 14 years of age. The national organization includes chartered state associations composed of the local chapters.

Future Farmers of America is the larger of the two organizations, numbering in 1963 395,812 boys from 14-21 in 8,476 chapters. New Farmers of America is essentially a Negro counterpart in Negro schools, primarily in 14 South Eastern States but extending through Arkansas, Texas, and Oklahoma. Its 1,036 chapters enroll 55,889 boys. Negro boys are members of Future Farmers of America, too, in integrated schools, and some of the state presidents have been Negro. The size of the total movement is slightly larger than ten years ago: 9,202 chapters in 1952-53 compared with 9,500 chapters in 1963; 379,716 members in 1952-53 compared with 451,701 members in 1963.

Future Farmers of America almost exclusively includes only farm boys, but New Farmers of America is not limited to farm boys and includes nonfarm boys as well. Because there are fewer opportunities for the Negro to enter farming, New Farmers includes both farm and nonfarm boys and offers training in various vocational fields besides farming. The major purposes are to develop agricultural leadership, cooperation, and citizenship and to improve agriculture and strengthen patriotism. There are four degrees of active membership - Green Hand, Cahpter Farmer, State Farmer, and American Farmer. Achievement through these degrees of membership is based on achievement in vocational agriculture and progressive establishment of farming. The chapter practices the slogan: "Learning to do, Doing to learn, Earning to live, Living to serve." State conventions are held annually and a national convention is held each year at Kansas City, Missouri.

THE GRANGE YOUTH PROGRAM

The National Grange sponsors the Grange Youth Program through a national youth committee and is carried on by local Grange adult leaders in each of the 6,800 local units. The age range of the youth membership spreads from 5 to 34 years of age. The youth membership by age ranges and types of areas is as follows:

Age	Farm	Rural Nonfarm	Urban	Total
5-14	20,000	13,000	2,000	35,000
14-19	22,000	12,000	2,000	36,000
Total children and adolescents	42,000	25,000	4,000	71,000
20-35 (single)	16,000	5,800	1,500	23,300
20-35 (married)	20,000	8,000	2,700	30,700
Total Young Adult	36,000	13,800	4,200	125,000

Thus in 40 states plus the District of Columbia a total of 125,000 youth members are enrolled in the Grange Youth Program of the National Grange which numbers 800,000 members. Of the youth members a little over half are children and older adolescents. Ninety-three percent of the youth membership live on farms or in rural nonfarm communities.

The objectives of the Grange Youth Program are to:

1. Serve the needs and interests of young members.
2. Develop citizenship and leadership ability.
3. Stimulate appreciation of family, home, community, and rural life.
4. Create better understanding of and between people.
5. Build the Grange.

The current program emphases are upon the following:

1. Career exploration has been a special Grange activity for many years. Grange leaders helped in the development of land-grant college career publications, which are used by Granges. "R. O." (related occupational opportunities in agriculture) receive much attention. Some meetings feature career discussions, others are organized as "community career nights."

2. Civic education, opportunities for community service and leadership training have always been Grange objectives. These are accomplished by "understudy" and "learning by doing" projects, leadership camps and conferences and special programs at local, county, state and national meetings.

3. Acquainting young people with business, industry, science, and agriculture through discussion and tours.

4. Improving health and physical fitness is currently receiving attention through "Explorations in Nutrition and Physical Fitness," for members and nonmembers over 14 years old.

5. Meeting cultural, recreational, and social needs.

6. Preparing young people for improved family living provides assistance to single young adults and young married couples.

7. Aiding rural youth to become assimilated in urban areas. The Grange believes this to be a part of the overall and more important task toward general

improvement in rural-urban friendship and understanding.

8. In cooperation with the Automotive Safety Foundation, the Grange has launched a nationwide community service project in traffic safety, open to both member and non-member youth.

9. International Hospitality. Grange families have hosted over 700 rural youth from other nations during the past ten years.

10. Peace Corps. The National Grange is administering a rural community development project in Guatemala, involving 74 volunteers.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S PROGRAM OF THE AMERICAN FARM BUREAU

The American Farm Bureau Federation Young People's Program is for young men and women from the ages of 17 through 30 and is part of the Farm Bureau structure and program. The objective is to provide an opportunity to participate in the Farm Bureau and to develop leadership to help build a more effective Farm Bureau, to preserve individual freedoms, and to expand opportunities in agriculture. Although the Farm Bureau is organized in 49 states (not Alaska) and Puerto Rico, 25 states have a state young people's committee and a continuing program while the others have a limited number of activities for young people.

YOUTH INVOLVEMENT IN FARM COOPERATIVES

The American Institute of Cooperation, the national educational organization for farmer cooperatives, does not sponsor a youth organization but for more than a decade has provided an important role for outstanding youth from rural America in their Annual Summer Institute. In the past 13 years some 10,000 youth from every state, Puerto Rico and Canada have attended this "graduate school of co-operation." Youth delegates are between the ages of 16 and 23, have demonstrated outstanding qualities of leadership, have some understanding of farmer cooperatives and their relationships to other businesses in the community, and give promise of profitting from the educational experience. They are chosen by selection committees from applicants, winners of speaking, essay or demonstration contests, youth campers-of-the-week, officers of youth organizations, outstanding youth participants in State Institutes, members of Junior Boards or cooperative youth committees, or A. I. C. 4-H scholarship winners. Many thousand top boys and girls participate in projects related to cooperatives to win local, state, and finally national recognition by being chosen.

Youth participate in the general sessions at the Farm Business Conference to hear addresses by spokesmen for agriculture, cooperatives and government. They then have their own youth sessions for statements on the various topics followed by 30 discussion sections led by youth chairmen. Tours to farms, local and regional cooperatives are arranged and a feature of the institute is the youth quiz on farm business.

FUTURE AND NEW HOMEMAKERS OF AMERICA

The Future and The New Homemakers of America, private, non-profit organizations are sponsored by the Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the American Home Economics Association. These national organizations for students studying homemaking in junior and senior high schools promote home economics study and instruction and all phases of homemaking activities. The National Organizations were founded in 1945 after twelve regional meetings.

Future Homemakers of America has a membership of 540,872 youth from 13-18 years of age in 10,715 chapters in the United States, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. New Homemakers of America numbers 73,981 youth from 13-18 years of age in 1,400 chapters in 13 states. Membership is voluntary and all students who are taking or have taken a home economics course in school are eligible. Chapter advisors are home economics teachers in local schools. The state advisor is a member of the state home economics education staff. Each state association and local chapter has its own youth officers and adult advisors. A representative National Advisory Board serves as the adult governing body and 12 youth officers elected yearly by members make up the national executive council.

The over-all goal is to help individuals inprove personal, family and community living. Four objectives have been defined for 1962-65: (1) Discovering myself and my worth to others; (2) contributing to the joys and satisfactions of family living; (3) strengthening my education for future roles; and (4) launching good citizenship through homemaking.

The Future Homemakers of America has published a National Program of Work and issue "Teen Times," a magazine for their youth members. The New Homemakers of America has also printed a National Program of Work and publish "Chatter Box," a magazine for their membership. No figures or estimates were available to determine to what extent this program is farm, rural non-farm and urban. The literature and magazines are broadly beamed.

THE NATIONAL YOUTH-SERVING AGENCIES

The National Youth-Serving Agencies (Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, YMCA, YWCA) originated in cities and while they are urban oriented, both in membership and in concept, all have made adaptations to rural areas and have organizations and members outside of urban areas.

The Boy Scouts of America maintains an active interest in rural boys evidenced by their National Rural Service Committee and National Director and by two pamphlets, one entitled Future Farmers and the Boy Scouts and the other A Guide to Cooperative Relationships Between the Boy Scouts of America and The Cooperative Extension Movement. These indicate ways by which both movements can mutually cooperate in supplying leadership, serve on each other's committees and recognize projects of boys in both programs. The Boy Scout program includes activities for boys in rural areas such as conservation, camping, community service, and projects like gardening, animal industry, safety, bird lore and home repairs. The National Director of Rural Relationships estimates that a fourth of the total Boy Scout membership live in rural communities. This would mean that 705,000 boys of the ages 8, 9, 10 and 610,000 of the ages of 11 to 18 are enrolled.

However, no figures were available to indicate what the proportions were of farm, rural-nonfarm or rural-suburban.

The new Explorer program for high school age youth includes vocational exploration as one of its six experience areas and in this field has broadened its activities, merit badges, and sponsorship by various business, industrial, and professional groups. Should rural programs of vocational exploration in which specialty Explorer Posts are organized in a particular field similarly occur, paralleling the urban developments, the Boy Scouts would thereby add another resource for older rural youth.

The Girl Scouts and Camp Fire Girls also adapted their program for rural girls, flexibly sensitive to the needs, interests, and abilities of girls wherever they live. Figures were not available to indicate what number or proportion of their membership is composed of farm, rural-nonfarm or urban girls. The Girl Scouts report nationally sponsored pilot projects with children of migratory workers in Colorado since 1955 and in California since 1957. On the basis of this experience guides have been developed for Girl Scout Councils in an effort to serve migrant children, children on Indian reservations, children in the Southern Appalachians, and other isolated rural groups. Both the Girl Scouts and Camp Fire Girls provide vocational exploration for their older girl members, include a rich variety of program experience in their programs for all ages and stress opportunities for service.

A sketchy look at YMCA history in rural areas will indicate changes which urbanization has brought. In the late 19th century and the early 20th the YMCA had a vigorous rural component. Rural life conferences were held, "Town and Country Associations" were organized by counties, there were rural life publications and the National Council had a "County Work" Department and staff. As late as the 1930's a rural life expert was included on the staff of the National Council. In 1950 the National Council conducted a study and a special consultation on YMCA program in rural areas.

Urbanization in recent decades has made it impossible to detect from YMCA official figures to what extent they are now serving rural areas. In 1930 the official yearbook listed 100 "Town and Country" YMCA's. The 1961 yearbook lists 111 "Town and Country" YMCA's with a youth membership (under 18) of 128,882. This would appear to indicate that the number of "Town and Country" YMCA's had actually increased in the last 30 years. However, "Town and Country" has not been redefined which means that suburban branches of metropolitan YMCA's are counted as "Town and Country" YMCA's while they are in fact urban. Therefore, much of what appears in official YMCA statistics under an old rural designation is urban.

The disappearance of rural life conferences and literature, the discontinuance of national staff leadership for rural program and the transformation of many "Town and Country" YMCA's from essentially rural to predominantly urban constituency reflects the urbanization of the times. However, some residue of rural services remain. A thriving YMCA movement on several Indian reservations has continued for 50 years with little or no staff service. A nucleus of "Town and Country" YMCA's carries on in rural areas and some State and Area Committees conduct group programs for older youth in rural high schools through district organizations or directly out of State and Area Offices.

The general conclusion about the National Youth Agencies' role in rural areas is that they exist in many rural areas and where they do operate contribute to meeting cultural, recreational, and social needs; provide service opportunities; give some attention to preparation for adult careers; and make their own distinctive program contribution. However, two other generalizations seem warranted. One is that the programs are essentially urban in concept, adapted to rural areas. The other is that numerically their influence is limited as compared with the rural oriented organizations.

Several areas for conference exploration are suggested by this review of youth services in rural areas:

1. The relevance of the various programs to the major problems as defined in the conference.

2. Cooperation between youth organizations in rural areas with such programs as Rural Areas Development, Manpower, Automation and Training, Employment Services, Youth Conservation Corps, National Service Corps, and other programs designed to cope with rural youth problems.

3. Extending and enriching services to migrant, Spanish speaking, Negro, Indian, and white youth from low income rural families.

SERVING RURAL YOUTH WHO MOVE TO URBAN AREAS

In viewing rural youth within cities, the whole picture is changed. Mass migrations of southern rural Negroes to inner city neighborhoods in northern cities, the four million Mexican-Americans from rural Mexico into five western states, and the Puerto Rican migration into New York have assumed dramatic, massive proportions. So great have their problems become that new forms of coordinated action by public and private agencies are emerging. The old youth agencies in cities in these neighborhoods (the settlements and community centers, Boys' Clubs, public recreation centers, YMCA's and YWCA's, Big Brothers and others) have provided street workers, worked at employment opportunities, and tried to adapt to cope with the staggering problems of youth unemployment, school dropouts, delinquency, poverty, and race.

Yet the schools, the employment services, the police, public welfare, political leaders, and leaders of business and industry are as deeply involved. The scope of the problems have become so great as to constitute a new concern for government - enough to try to do something different. Therefore, new forms of massive attack on these problems are developing. Many of the largest communities are forming new coordinated alliances such as Associated Agencies, Youth Development Boards, Youth Committees, Mobilization for Youth, and others, all possessing a new structure or organization among public bodies and departments with tighter means for integrating planning and action. They have secured both inside and outside financing from local funds and from federal and/or the Ford Foundation. Money is used to learn and show how best to use old resources - public and private - with clearer targets, different organization, training, and performance of staff. They focus on common and specific problems. Three levels are involved: executives, middle management, and the neighborhood workers in contact with youth. The basic unit is a neighborhood action unit. Planning and research are related to the

integrated action program. And this highlights employment and employability. These are not success stories but they are courageous, massive ventures in new directions and warrant watching. No youth agency in these neighborhoods having massive numbers of rural immigrants is immune from radical changes in how they operate.

Other new programs and resources in larger cities are described in Mrs. Marcia Freedman's paper on this subject. Federal and state action and funds are developing programs which these new coordinated bodies can better utilize than can agencies singly: The Manpower Act, the Juvenile Control Act, Domestic Service Corps, youth employment opportunities, state compensatory education and others. The nation is awakening to the combination of problems stemming from youth unemployment, school dropouts, race, and delinquency, and measures within cities and for the total nation are being boldly taken. Not all of these problem youth came from farms. But the Negro, Mexican-American, and Puerto Rican migrations have been so huge and the complicating problems of color for Negroes and language and culture for Latin-Americans make the problems of these people dwarf the problems of middle-class, white rural youth who come to the city for careers outside of agriculture.

THE ROLE OF THE YOUTH AGENCIES FAMILIAR TO RURAL YOUTH

The youth agencies which are familiar to rural youth - whether lower or middle economic class, Negro or white, English or Spanish speaking - have an opportunity to continue helping rural youth who become urban. The 4-H Club membership is now 20 percent urban. The Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Girl Scouts, YMCA's and YWCA's are known to many rural youth and are strong enough in cities to welcome them into membership and assist in their assimilation and vocational planning. There is evidence that these agencies have been sensitive to newcomers in highly mobile urban areas and seek to involve them. Here is an area for further exploration.

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